TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1892.

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If our felends who farme us with manuscripts for

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Advertisaments for THE WEEKLY SUN tesued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before & o'clock.

The Great Conservative Victory.

Our esteemed Virginian contemporary, the N uport News San, expresses the view which prevailed among the conservative men of both perties in the last campaign. kept the South solid, and conquered whatever misgivings were felt by protectionist Democrats in the North or the South at tho tropicality of some howlers for free trade:

We feel certactiv sale in saying that thousands of pien in the South who are opposed to the idea of re-structure the protective policy of the Government to a tariff for revenue only, would, if they could be prevailed upon to state their reasons for easting Democratic bal lots at the recent election declare that they were prompted to do so by the fear of future Force bill legis-lation. Acadm and careful survey of the situation convinced them that the country would suffer far less from even a radical revision of existing tariff land than it would from legislation so odious as that pro-posed by Mr. Longs in the Fifty-first Congress. posed by Mr. Londs in the Pifty-first Congress.

No greater calamity than the passage and enforce

ment of such a law could have befallen the propie of the south. It would have chilled the life current of every business interest and served as a warning to those seeking promising fields for investment to turn their eyes toward other sections of the country. It would have husbed the music of scores of industries aiready established and which have caused flourisht: only hand of civil war, have taken from the man of to: the power to purchase food and shelter, paralyzed the beautiful artemosof trade and commerce, sown the crime, ignorance and superstition everywhere, and crushed the hopes and prospects of a people who only sk that the dovernment of the States in which the

It seems to us that this is a fair declaration of the principles and motives which inspired the majority of Democratic voters in the recent elections. Other causes there were, local causes, for instance, in Wisconsin and Illinois. But the central and decisive cause of the Democratic victory in the South, in New York, and in Connecticut was the Force bill. It was the Force bill that prevented a division of the Democracy into hostile economic wings, unified it, and carried it to glorious success.

The First Step Toward Pension Reform.

In face of the certainty that next year's pension expenditures will exceed \$165,000,-000, and the strong probability that they will reach \$200,000,000, the most urgent duty of Congress is to attack this gigantic and rapidly growing evil. The outgo must be checked or the Treas-

ury will be bankrupt.

The annual expenditure for pensions alone already amounts to about thrice what was the total annual cost of government in the United States at the time of the beginning of the civil war.

It already amounts to very nearly the total revenue which the Government now derives from the tariff. In other words, almost every dollar taken in at the Custom Houses is paid out to the pensioners.

Every other item of Government expenditure is insignificant in comparison. The central point in the nation's finances, the chief problem of ways and means, is to raise the stupendous sum now annually expended on account of a war that ended

nearly thirty years ago. The reform must be radical and it must inger and to discuss in generalities the

be immediate. It is easy enough to point out the magnitude of the scandal and the pension policy of the Covernment. But what is the first practical step toward retrenchment and reform?

certain first of all the extent to which the annual pension expenditure of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred million dollars is outright plunder and deliberate fraud. To scrutinize and reëxamine every Individual case among the 900,000 names now on the rolls, and the 500,000 claimants now waiting to be put on the rolls, would be a physical impossibility within the lifetime of any Congress. But the same result can be attained by sample and by average. Toking half a dozen fairly representof the country, it would be entirely within the power of a special committee of Congress, or of a special commission created by law and appointed by the Executive, to investigate every case within these specimen localities, and thus to determine the number of cases where the pensioner is properly and legitimately a charge upon the Government's bounty, and the number of cases where the grant of a pension is an outrage and a fraud upon the people. Such a committee or commission should be made up of men from both parties, and it should Include veterans of the war. We believe that a thorough and impartial investigation of this sort would be welcomed and assisted by the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization which has no interests in mmon with the swindling pension agents and the fake invalids now supported at the expense of the nation. And the result of a thorough and impartial examination in a few cities or counties would indiente very closely the proportion in the whole country of rightfully awarded penclone to those which have been granted without sufficient reason under the amazing folly and extravagance of the recent penmion nets of Congress. The investigation would separate the pensions now paid into these several groups:

1. Pensions to soldiers disabled and incapscitated in actual service, or to widows of soldiers killed in the service and without | and that "there is great local disturbance other sufficient means of support. This growing out of repeated depredations." class would include the legitimate pensioners, and it would form numerically a very all part of the list.

in the service and thus technically entitled man's life is safe in Chicago, and that his to Government aid, but who are either wellto-do in the world, or at least able to earn their own living. Pensioners of this patriotic moralist blames the Chicago people for buying pistols. "It is a dangerury. The number of those who are not ous practice with a timid man. Men of ashamed to receive, month after month courage will trust themselves without the use of the trade mark by other persons and year after year, charity extracted by firearms." There is a certain amount of in Maine, saying: law from the pockets of their fellow tax- | truth in this. A man of courage will not |

who since the war have met with misfortune and have become partly or wholly incapable of self-support. Pensioners of this class are entitled to sympathy, but not to pensions. They may be fit objects of elecmosynary consideration from the point of view of the family, the municipality, or the charitable organization; but they have no more claim upon the Treasury of the United States than unfortunate citizens who did not serve in the war.

4. Pensions directly paid on false representations and fraudulent testimony. These pensioners, and the claim agents and witnesses who have conspired with them to defraud the Government, are thieves and swindlers. The fact that the beneficiaries ouce wore the uniform of the volunteer army of the United States does not mitigate their crime.

Having ascertained, in a few representative districts, just about what proportion of the million pensioners of the Government belongs to each of the groups roughly indicated above, it will be easier for Congress to proceed to deal by corrective legislation with the greatest scandal of the times and the most alarming danger that confronts our Government.

An honest revision of the pension list, on the most liberal principles which should determine pension legislation, would probably cut down the annual expenditure to twenty-five millions or less.

Jay Gould and Religion.

As a matter of course, several of the preachers of New York and Brooklyn moralized over JAY GOULD and his career in their sermons of last Sunday, and probably the same theme was discussed in hundreds of other pulpits of the Union and the same conclusion reached, that his methods of accumulating a fortune were positively unchristian and satanic. A woman spiritualistle medium reported on Sunday evening that she had received a communication from the unseen world expressing grave doubts as to his soul's salvation.

Mr. Gould's own pastor, the Presbyterian Dr. PAXTON, did not refer to the dead man directly, but he called for more charity for those who fail to attain the Christian ideal. The perfection of CHRIST, he said, is unattainable. At the most, men can only approximate to it. They can only try to overcome their natural tendency to sin, confessing their inability to succeed with a broken heart and a contrite spirit. Among Dr. PAXTON'S hearers was Mr.

RUSSELL SAGE, so long and so intimately associated with Mr. Gould, and whose own fortune, simultaneously accumulated, is one of the greatest of this country. At the close of the sermon Mr. Sage partook of the communion, he being a stanch Presbyterian in full fellowship. The late DANIEL DREW, one of the sharpest of the Wall street operators, but who was forced to succumb before the greater skill of Mr. GOULD, was in his time a very enthusiastic Methodist. He was noted for the fervency of his prayers and for the passion of his exhortations to sinners. Mr. Gould himself was deeply interested in the subject of religion, more especially during the last years of his life. He was a dillgent attendent upon the services of Dr. Paxton's Presbyterian Church, and his religious belief was unaffected by the skepticism of these days. A little essay on the Atonement which he wrote in a lady's album is described as remarkable for its deep devotional spirit and orthodox faith. He died in that faith. So far as we can learn, there was not a trace of infidelity in him. His religious belief was as orthodox as President PATTON'S OF Dr. JOHN HALL'S. He believed in the Bible as the infallible Word of Gop. in the life eternal, in future rewards and

this temporal life. It was never charged against Mr. Gott.n. that he was a hypocrite. Nobody could be further removed from hypocrisy than he was. He was not a man of any pretensions whatever. He never took any pains to change the injurious estimate of him which prevailed throughout his successful career imperative necessity of a change in the He left people to draw their own conclusions from his acts, and persistently foilowed the line of conduct he had set out for himself. He did not seek to conciliate pub-Common sense and common honesty, we lie opinion, though his reputation frequentshould say, have their answer ready. As- | ly was a serious obstacle to his success, even although the terror of him which it incited may have been of advantage to him

sometimes in carrying out his schemes. Such a man would not be likely to profess a religious belief which was not sincere. Mr. Gould must therefore have expected, during the later years of his life certainly, that his record on earth would come before the Judgment Seat of Gop at the last day. He must have felt that the material treasures he accumulated here were worthless as compared with the spiritive counties or cities in different parts | uni treasures he must lay up to escape the eternal punishment in which he believed.

Is it probable, then, that this man, so distinguished among his contemporaries for looking calmly ahead at the logical consequences of what he did, was persistently conscious of violating the laws of God so flagrantly as these preachers now accuse him of having done? Could he have gone down to death with the conviction that he was the black and preëminent sinner whom their words condemn to eternal punishment for his awful misdeeds?

These are hard questions to answer, and they come up when we reflect on the careers of many other strict religious believers beides JAY GOULD.

A Defence of Chicago.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Times, patriotically and valiantly defends or tries to defeud the Garden City, which is now geiting instructed in the ways of robbery. Footpads, pickpockets, and other conveyers are almost as frequent in Chicago just now as stenches, and the citizens of have an opportunity to learn by personal experience the lesson which they are preparing for their visitors. The Chicago Times admits, not without pride, that "the tramp, the confidence man, the robber, and the lawless class generally," seek Chicago, At the same time it grieves because the newspapers publish the details of these The Manhattan Medicine Company claimed various crimes, for "it will be very easy to 2. Pensions paid to men actually wounded cultivate the impression abroad that no watch or his pocketbook is entirely at the mercy of a thousand footpads." This

wounds or sickness in actual service, but encouraging, isn't it? More of this noble

and able advice follows: "Reliance for ridding the community of foetpad must be praced upon the regular police establishment. Even with the utmost vigilance upon their part there will be case of assault and robbery, especially if the winter shall prove a hard one, and men be driven to desperate nots in the hope of obtaining the means of ex-tetence. Success of police effort will be hoped for, not enly for the purpose of minimizing the possibility of attack, but also that the name of Chicago may not become a byword everywhere on the representation that no man's life is safe unless he arms himself at

"That Chicago is receiving this reputation is due to no small part to the reckies sness of its own newspaper press in the presentation of these concerning rob-beries, many of which are merely such trivial and affairs as happen at any large centre of population the world over."

Highway robbery and assaults with force and arms seem to be customary in Chicago. but it seems a little too much to ask the victims to regard these little incidents in Chicago life as trivial. Still, they must try to keep quiet. What are a few thousand robberies any way? In 1893 Chicago will get her revenge. But is there professional etiquette among the knights of the road in Chicago? Do they really exact toll from one another?

T. B. R.

Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED-Sir Your wholesome, able, and general remarks about "The Progress of Humanisanction. ty" have given us great entertainment and sincere joy. We never knew how far humanity was destined to progress until we heard your sweet and smiling words. We never knew you. Thomas, until misfortune showed you on its pumpkin lantern. The light from that Shakespearean forehead of yours dazzled us. It dazzled others. Even the folk of central New York, and the midleven of Massachusetts, and farthest and eastportest Maine were afraid before you. They missed something in your artless prattle. There was an indispensable something. While you were conversing about the progress of humanity, humanity, at least in these parts of the country, was conversing about you. It is said that your lectures about the progress of humanity were not as well attended as your speeches

n Congress were. Very like. Properly so. The subject which you call the Progress of Humanity is interesting enough. What subject could be more interesting? But, Thomas, the progressive part of humanity represented by you is not highly tickled by the speeches wherewith you may choose to honor your

Indeed, Thomas, the Progress of the Hon. T. BRACKETT REED is much more interesting, factful, and fateful than any remarks, lectures, or addresses of yours in regard to that subject can possibly be. As a moral teacher, Thomas, you are not

absolutely necessary. As a Republican politician you have your uses. At any rate, you contribute to the history of American

You begin work again to-day, Thomas.

Honesty in Trade Marks.

It has come to be an established principle of the law of trade marks that the courts will not protect a person in the use of a trade mark which is designed to deceive the public or has a tendency to deceive purchasers of the article to which the particular designation is applied. This principle has just been emphatically asserted by the New York Court of Appeals in a case relating to the sale of a mineral paint known as Prince's Metallic Paint, which is manufactured by a Pennsylvania corporation.

This paint was originally made in 1858 by ROBERT PRINCE and his wife, who obtained the iron ore, which was the main source of the compound, from a tract of land which they owned in Carbon county, punishments, and his own everlasting ac- | Pa. It possessed qualities superior to paint countability for his course and conduct in made from similar ore even in the immediate neighborhood; so that Prince's Metallie Paint, as it was named, came to be known in the paint trade as an article of peculiar value made, and made only, from ore found on the original PRINCE tract of

land in Carbon county. In the course of time the Prince Manueturing Company acquired title to this tract of land and established itself in the business of manufacturing paint from ore obtained thereon. The corporation did not confine itself, however, to this source of supply, but also made paint from ore obtained on other lands in Carbon county, and sold this, as well as the paint made from the original PRINCE mine, under the name of Prince's Metallic Paint. In fact, about onehalf of the compound labelled Prince's Metallic Paint was manufactured wholly from ores taken from lands outside the original PRINCE tract.

The Pennsylvania corporation thus doing business claimed the exclusive right to the name Prince's Metallic Paint as a trade mark, and brought sult against another company which assumed to apply that designation to the paint which it sold. The case arose in this city, and the trial Judge at a special term of the Supreme Court dismissed the complaint on the ground that even if the plaintiff company had the exclusive right to call its product Prince's Metallic Paint, it had by its own conduct in the misuse of the trade mark forfeited any right to judicial protection against the wrongful appropriation of the label by others. The General Term of the Supreme Court reversed this judgment, but it has recently been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which agrees with the trial Judge and declares that "any material misrepresentation in a label or trade mark as to the person by whom the article is manufactured, or as to the place where manufactured, or as to the materials composing it, or any other material false representation, deprives a party of the right to relief in equity." In the particular case before the court the trade mark had become well understood to mean that the special paint to which it was applied came from the original PRINCE mine in Carbon that original and spirited settlement county, Pa.; and the plaintiff corporation in applying the trade mark to paint which did not come from that mine conveyed a false representation to the public.

A leading authority illustrative of the principle applied by this decision of the Court of Appeals is the case of the Manhattan Medicine Company against Wood, which arose in Maine and was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1882. to be the owner of a patent medicine and of a trade mark by which it was distinguished. The medicine, in fact, was made by the company in New York, but the trade mark represented that it was made by the original manufacturer in Massachusetts. The Supreme Court held that the plaintiff corporation could not have an injunction to prevent

propers, and which they do not need, will probably be found on investigation to exceed all belief.

3. Pensions paid to the worthy unfortunate:

Besides, why not take a cheerful view of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is not honest to state that a inchicine is manufactured by the Manhatian Medicine Company of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is quite likely that department of the situation? "It is not honest to state that a inchicine is manufactured by the situation of the situation of the situation of

utation, when in fact it is manfactured by a different person at a different place, is a fraud upon the public which no court of equity will countenance."

A few years ago an interesting case of somewhat similar character arose in Brook lyn, but was not carried beyond the trial court. The plaintiffs were a firm in this city. who had employed the defendant to make perfumed tablets for them, by means of a secret process. The defendant left their service, and, as it was alleged, had gone to work making similar tablets for another concern. The plaintiffs sought an injunction to restrain him from using the trade secret which he had acquired while in their employ, for his own benefit or the benefit of others. The fact was disclosed upon the trial, however, that the plaintiffs had sold and were selling the tablets to the public, representing them to be Oriental amulets, manufactured in the far East, and treas ured there as peculiar charms. Upon this evidence the Supreme Court refused to grant an injunction, holding that the plaintiffs had disregarded that fundamental rule of English and American jurisprudence which declares that those who come into a court of equity must come with clean hands. As it was well said by Chief Justice DUES

in the celebrated case relating to the cosmetic known as the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, an exclusive privilege for deceiving the public is assuredly not one that a court of equity can be required to aid or

Senators.

In default of any better argument against his candidature to the post of United States Senator, an honorable ambition for any New York Democrat, the Mugwump opponents of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr. have discovered that he should not, on geographical grounds, be supported, firstly because Governor Hill, the present Democratic Senator, lives, so the Mugwumps say, in the northern part of the town of Albany, not very far from Troy shore, and because, see ondly, a New York city man should be

The last previous Democratic Senator chosen in this State, after a long period of Democratic exclusion from the upper House, WAS FRANCIS KERNAN. This was in 1875. The senior United States Senator at that time was ROSCOE CONKLING of Utlca. That circumstance did not prevent the Democrats from also going to Utica for his colleague, and no political casualties followed the

unanimous act of the Democratic caucus. So far as the interests of the city of New York are alleged to be concerned, and about these the Mugwumps are, at intervals, very solicitous, the city had a representative in the United States Senate from 1885 to 1891 in the person of WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. If any man, woman, or child, parrot, cockatoo, or talking pig can indicate wherein the interests of this metropolis were especially served thereby, he should put the same in writing or phonograph and surrender monopoly of the information.

There are twenty-seven whaleback steamers trading on the lakes and on the ocean. mostly of three thousand tons. Within the next year thirty more whalebacks may be expected. A new whaleback, built exclusively for passenger service, intended especially to World's Fair visitors from the lower piers of Chicago to Jackson Park, was launched a few days ago. On the Pacific the Whaleback Company is building a four-thousand-ton steamer for coast traffic. The same company is also building vessels for the China trade and for the South American trade.

Certainly it must be that some day we shall have some other form of ship, illustrating some other principle of meeting the waves than that which has constituted the type of vessels from time immemorial. At present a ship exposes a straight perpendicular wall to the sea, and in consequence it feels every pound of the wave's disturbing force. Magnificent as are the steamers existing and building, common sense prophesies that they will be replaced in the future by vessels possessing the qualities of the whaleback.

Every woman at 18 ought to be a competent cook. She would not have to be an artist in her profession to secure a comfortable support.—Scattle, outlined participance.

Certainly every woman should be able to cook. It is wonderful that the magnificently high wages now prevailing for cooks do no tempt more women to learn the art.

Cameras put away for the winter can profitably be brought out again to compete for prizes aggregating one hundred dollars offered by the Wheelmen's League, for collections of photographs showing bad patches of roads. Bad roads can be photographed all winter and spring, and part of the summer, the competition closing on July 3, next year. Collections submitted for competition can also contain pictures of good roads, by way of examples The prizes will be awarded according to this scale of merit:

"1. Subject of the photograph and its force in illustrating the necessity for better roads "2. Clearness and general excellence of photographs with location (giving preference to those views which show had roads in important counties, suburbs of large towns. Ac. 1.

"3, Size of photographs." Photographs and negatives are to be sent to ISAAC B. POTTER, Potter Building. It is safe to say that when the subject of good roads is taken up by public officials, photographs will be among the strongest arguments for action. The practical uses of photography

multiply tremendously. It is a remarkable fact that thus far the educators of this country have not been able to obtain any space at the World's Fair for the purpose of showing our educational methods and results. The educational forces of this and other States have been pressing the management hard, with the result that on Wednesday the Council of Administration rec ommended the erection of a separate build-

ing for the educational exhibit. As a matter of fact the managers had space at their disposal, but they were beset by commercial and manufacturing interests that had come late and were willing to pay a high price to get in. The acquisitive and thrifty Chicagoans were therefore inclined to leave Education out in the cold, for Education was no paying cash for square feet. That was the situation as it appeared to the New York com-

mittee who studied it on the ground. This State and others are able and anxious to show the sort of work done in their schools. An exhibition of great suggestiveness and interest can and will be made. The proposed building for its accommodation should be

erocted.

Strongest and Best.

From the London (Out.) Advertises.
The strongest and eleverest daily new-paper pub ithed in New York, take it all in all, is The Sex. Tak Sex truly scintillates for all

> The Solitary Horseman. "The last rays of the setting sun" Glanced from Chicago's skies of dun, When o'er the plain that bears her name A "solitary horseman" came.

High was his port; his blooded steed liad two hind feet and felt his feed; Beneath a "black Silesta mask" The herseman kissed a pocket flask Inspired by said "last rays," bimself ved to make a raise of pelf.

" Now shell out, please, or you are deal?" S chi gen is conclesy to showed Teall be robbed upon the road, Tist If mareamus spares him, Fame's lie'.t be, just like G. P. E. James !

he to a prescriby he said:

FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

Form Consolidation Clubs TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Your advocacy of the union of the cities about New York Bay into one municipality has attracted much attention to this important subject. All that is needed is to arouse a popular interest in the matter strong enough to secure a thorough discussion and examination of the advantages to be gained. Such an investigation on the part of the residents of these communities is sure to produce a popular endorsement powerful enough to secure the necessary legislation. It is certain that until such a public demand is created and manifests itself there will be no onward step in this movement. All such changes spring naturally from the masses of the people affected; the expression of that desire comes later in the form of law. Statutes not based on the interest and consent of those affected are barren of power and of the results. The situation, therefore, resolves itself into this: First, how shall the citizens - the residents-of the communities whose interests are involved be brought to a full realization of the benefits of municipal consolidation? and second, how shall this general assent, when created, be best expressed in concrete form? I would offer this suggestion: Let there be

formed at once a Consolidation League. This

body could be organized with a central headquarters in the city of New York, or, if thought ore desirable, in Brooklyn, with branch organizations in each community, and subdivision clubs throughout the entire area to be embraced. The advantages of such an arrangement would be the advantages of organization in any department of work. Such league, with its branches in every portion of the proposed municipality, would become the creator and guide of the consolidation sentiment in the various localities concerned. The Assemblymen representing these localities, who have hitherto given no support to the project, will naturally yield to the expressed desires of their constituents. This feeling that the con-stituencies had not been sufficiently aroused and would, therefore, not hold anybody to account, is responsible for the failure of the measure before the Legislature. There is a strong consolidation feeling in Brooklyn. which is reflected by the attitude and resolutions of the Real Estate Exchange of that city. A more extended appreciation of the advantages to the taxpayers, through the lowering and equalization of the tax rates, through the retrenching of unnecessary municipal ex-penses, through the added prestige of citizenship in the combined cities, and the resultant strengthening of our financial and commercial interests, would follow as a natural, an inevitable, result of an organized exposition and advancement of the project.

Let a start be made, and the Consolidation League or Municipal Union will grow and flourish like a green bay tree, and the multitudes coming through our harbor to the World's Fair will see at the very gates the greatest city, the greatest wonder of the New JOHN J. ROONEY. 20 EXCHANGE PLACE, NOW York.

POSTMASTER VAN COTT'S TERM.

He Says that His Commission Does Not Expire Until December, 1803.

It was reported yesterday that Postmaster Van Cott had said that his term of office con-tinues through the first year of the approaching Democratic Administration. The grounds of his claim were said to lie in the fact that he did not receive his commission until Harrison had been President for a year, although he began his duties soon after Harrison's inauguration. It was said that he expected to serve four years from the date of his commission. The Postmaster said yesterday to a SUN re-

porter:

"I have not spoken of the matter to any one. My commission expires Dec. 19, 1865. It is my opinion that the law entities me to act until that time. I know that under Harrison Postmaster Hendrix of Brooklyn continued to serve for a year, and in Boston Gen. Corsa acted for fifteen or eighteen months after Harrison went into office. I am under the impression that similar cases occurred during Cleveland's first term."

The First Harrison Postmaster to Resign. HONESDALE Pa., Dec. 5.-The day after election l'ostmaster Manzer of Forest City, Susquehanna county, sent in his resignation to President Harrison, who appointed him to the office in 1890. Manzer is a leading Republican. No one knew that he had resigned un-til last Friday, when the announcement was made that Friday, when the announcement was made that Frank Cunningham, Jr., a Cleveland Domocrat, had been appointed Postmaster in place of Manzer, who makes the claim, with much cride, of being the first Republican officeholder under Harrison to make way for a Democrat.

To the Emror or The Sex-Sir | Nothing can be clearer than that, if the social evil is ever to be overcome, it can only be done by shortening the hours of labor, uni-versally, to eight a day, which unquestionably is dod's golden mean of time for work for all men. This will flectually prevent that curse of our civilization, overproduction, which is now driving our manufacturers and merchants into bankruptcy and our suffering toll-ers into mendicancy. This is progress and poverty. and they are to be a en going together all over the land. On the other hand, the eight-hour day will always keep the market in a healthy condition, and ways keep the market in a healthy condition, and sales there will be free suph prices full. It will give all workers skilled and unskilled, employment, because for the production of the things that are required by the community the labor of all will be necessary. Then the criminal classes, male and termine, will be called upon to fall into line, and, without doubt, they will poyledy de so and abanded their shameful modes of living, and thus once more become respectable people. Thus, all, good and had, laving doud employment, will be in a position to demand the full value of their labor and their akill, as there will be none to take their paces, and capital will be constrained to pay them that wages. Then the work of the law will be no longer necessary to purify society, while the beneficent work of genuine Christianity will begun as the abandoned classes and the working classes will become Christians. Then the millennum will not be far of.

160 Besawick avenue, Brookers, Dec. 3.

Not So in Well Governed New York.

From the New Orleans Tomos Francis.
Now that the fear of the Force bull is removed and the election of Cleveland has cleared the sky, we can accure all the money needed for any improvements, enterprises, or projects that may be proposed. One of the most satisfactory exhibites and the promising condition of affairs is the marked advance in the quo tations of all Southern stocks, bonds, and securities.

By Hundreds of Millious. From the Allanta Chartific in

The St. Louis Republic figures it out that the recent rise in cotton has made the South richer by \$100,000,000 since the middle of October. We are better of than these figures show. The firm disappearance of the Force bill gives capital confidence n us for all time to come.

Where Are Our Hoarded Millions !

From the Pull Mail Gazers,
About \$1,500,000,000 in gold has been produced in the United States since the first discovery of the metal in 1849, and the amount exported has been \$470,688; 000 more than the amount imported. After including all the gold estimated to take been used by jewellers. dentials, &c., only some \$650,000,000 is returned by the Government as being in sight. The greater part of the balance of \$741,000,000 is believed to be in the heards of American farmers who either havest a distance from banks or refuse to trust those institutions.

Two Victims Nulled. I s with First No with Fair price

Adiai, get your axe. Turn out every man who holds Adiat, get your axe. Turn out extraction flegin birth under the Harrison Administration. Regin with Arthur Dominy and end with Charley Duryes.

WHO OWNS SILVER LAKE?

A Novel Claim and the Ownership of \$1,500 000 Worth of Property to be Decided. BATH, N. Y., Doc. 5 .- A law suit which involves the ownership of property and its privileges valued at \$1,500,000 has been begun in the Monroe county courts by ex-Secretary of State Frederick G. Cook of Rochester against the Silver Lake Ice Company, which owns ar extensive plant on the shores of Silver Lake in Wyoming county and has for years enjoyed the privileges of that lake as public domain. The plaintiff claims the lake and its submerged lands under the terms of a century-old Government grant of lands to different States for school purposes, a large tract of which was in western New York. This tract was subsequently sold to various land speculators, and, according to the claim made in this suit, one of these sales included Bilver Lake. The lake is three miles long and covers about 900 acres of land. The purchase in which this lake was included was made by Lowe. Walsh and Van Rensselaer, a syndicate of New York city and speculators. John Gregg

Lowe, Walsh and Van Rensselaer, a syndicate of New York city land speculators. John Gregg of Canandaigua subsequently purchased the title of Walsh and Van Rensselaer in the property. Silver Lake has within the past few years become a prominent summer resort and assembly, modelled after the plan of Chautauqua, and large and expensive buildings, cottages, and hotels have been erected on the lake shores, their value depending especially on the lake and its free use, privileges, and attractions. The lake has also been skirred by a railroad, awing its existence to the same privileges. The less company's big plant and the value of its franchise are due also to the freedom of the lake.

A few years ago the discovery was made by two loochester speculators, in searching the old records of this part of the State, that in every instance deeds given to purchasers by Lowe, Walsh, and Van Rensselaer for lands surrounding Silver Lake made the limits of the lake shore the boundary line of the lake surrounding Silver Lake made the limits of the lake shore the boundary line of the lake walsh, and Van Rensselaer included the lake in their purchase of the great tract. This discovery satisfied the speculators that the lake covery satisfied the speculators that the lake and the land it covered belonged to the heirs of the members of that syndicate, and they at once went to work hunting up the heirs and jurchasing their alleged title to the property. This required years, as the heirs were scattered all over the world, but every one was found and his claim extinguished in favor of the two Rochester men. Two years ago ex-Secretary Cook became integretsed in this claim, and purchased it from the two speculators. Satisfied that it was well founded, and that Silver Lake, instead of being a public domain, is private property subject to that claim, he has begun the suit to establish the claim and rocever the proporty. The defendants have asked to have the case transferred from Monroe to Wyoming county.

VOUDOOISM AND CRIME.

Chleago's Carnival Helped On by the Influence of a Negro Charlatan. From the Chicago News Record.

ence of a Negro Charlatan.

From the Chicago News Record.

Vondooism is playing a remarkable part in the crime which is nightly committed on the lovee. The officers at Harrison street claim that the inhabitants of that district have been made to laugh at the law by a fortune teller, who has, for a goodly sum of money, enwrapped several of the notorious thieves in his magic so that they no longer fear arrest nor the result of their appearance in the instice court the next morning. "Ole Man Allen" will get them out they believe and give them good luck. Police officers who deal with the women thieves say that the greater part of the horder of thieves who nightly rob and steal on the levee are patrons of the clairvoyant. To such an extent has the superstition of these creatures been worked up that they are getting to be a dangerous contingent in an already crime-infested district.

For the last three months the police have noticed that the nearo prisoners have been more brazen and cared less for arrest. Each day they have also noticed a gratesque figure steal into the court room and silently sit down on a bench nearest the prisoners' dock. Then as the trial progressed long bony fingers would sprinkle some substance about the defendant, who was making long explanations to the Judge. Success seems to have followed the fortune teller. because several of his best clients haves of ar escaped punishment for the various crimes with which they have been charged. Not only the police courts but the Criminal Courts haunted by the fortune teller. He cause several colored women, who had been arrested for robbery, talking about Allen. They were counting their money in order to see if they had enough to have him present at their trial the next day. "He must be high-priced," said the officer afterward, "because the women didn't believe it would be of any use to send for him as they only had \$20. I listened to their talk and learned that Flossie Moore gives him \$25 a week to bring her good luck. Ann Fishback, I understand, may ship them commence a voudoo dance any night."

The fortune teller was traced to 110 Stave street. In a little brick cottage he conducts his incantations. He makes no secret of his business, for on the door appears in bold, gilded letters:

Inside the house magic and mystery abound. A small, bright-eyed boy first peers at the visitor through a crack in the door. The professor is long and lank. He was dressed in a rich relvet robe, with two rosaries about his waist, the robe covered with roins and other charms, and all surmounted by a little black cap which covered his kinky black hair, which was done up in a knot on the top of his head. He was busy with a couple of subjects, but between some stook time to assert that he wasn't making much money, was a poor negro ox-slave, and had the divine power of being able to forecast the future.

Allen has a smattering of Latin, French, and Inside the house magic and mystery abound

and had the divine power of being and to forecast the future.

Allen has a smattering of Latin, French, and
German, which he uses to great advantage in
his "profession," His chief delight, however,
seems to be his imitation of the frish broade.
He claims to be a palmist, phrehologist, and
mesmerist, and says that he doesn't know
everything, but is willing to learn. Each of
his patrons he gives a nichname, and after
the first interview uses that hame only. Allen
is well known to the men employed on the
street cars in that vicinity.

"We let hundreds of negroes off at Cornelia
street," said a conductor last night, "They
go to consuit him. He never rides on the cars.
When he goes down to we he takes a carriage."

How a Native Australian Climbs a Tree. From the Sam Formeties Chroniels.

Not So in Well Governed New York.

From the Chicago Result.

Newspaper rumors of the immense crowds of people already coming to Chicago as the advance guard of the World's Fair visitors seem to have incited all the classes of calminals who ply their vection in crowds to come here and make this city their headquarters and the scene of their exploits. The tramp criminals are returning to their winter campaign of crime. There are a greater number of street crimes and other crimes than in ordinary quiet periods of municipal history. Such causes as these and others are at the source of the present criminal aprising.

From the Philadelphis Times,

There is nothing the thieves of this city regard as sacred. They sieal everything they can let their hands on, from a suit of cothes to a yawthost, and, what is especially exasperating, nobody can eath them at it. Twice within a week the hears of police men have been robbed, and if the theeves don't stem a policeman next it will be because they can't pawn or sell him.

Bright Skies Over the South.

From the Native Alexander uses his knees when climbing. If they is a few in the pick is suit around the tree is small in girth they sometimes there is and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is small in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes and the tree is mall in girth they sometimes of nothing a nother of larght his didning on to it as they ascend. The most of nothines and the tree is mall in gir

Her Shrond the Flag She Bore at Donelson. From the Washington Post. The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Cutier took place from Cal-

vacy Papilist Church, corner of Eighth and H streets. pertenday afternoon She was buried in Arburton emetery in the same flag which she bore upon the bar The Heroine of Bonelson,

(In memory of Mrs. Eliza E. Cutler, now lying dead at Gardeta Hospital) Fort lionelson's horrors were with and franching to the lionelson's horrors were with and franching to the first lionelson's horrors means seeme to another than story with the following the conduction than story with the following the conduction belongs to the conduction than story will be followed as a first seeman's bobliness.

e smoke of the battle swept Can be find liver; or less sharp ra de and bay choice juver; or realment burn of the breast will be for a Ty; r soldiers were worsied, thou, a not time to larry. our new flag unanished, the coset was sounded; built zeal undiminished, this is a sord we bounded; They know edition into a though wandered, and herce waged the built, ob, where was our stand-mus.

A sported only - a short as of the oter.
Which in the dread's after our to speciors as under,
A worken can fearness, while we have belief for her,
Discusselled and terriess, while shot and shell for her, Hurran for one war day, hurran for the woman Would never after on from field or from forman! find a bloams gond for, the tern of story Who, wrapt in that banner, lies covered with glory!

BRIGGS'S TRIAL UNDER WAY.

DR. BIRCH BEGINS THE ARGUMENT

FOR THE PROSECUTION

The Accused Minister Refuses to Muke Oath and Subject Himself to Cross-examina-tion, and the Galleries Applaud—Three Anti-Briggs Men Have Lost Their Votes.

The Presbytery of New York, sitting as a judiciary, resumed the trial of Prot. Charles A. Briggs for heresy yesterday afternoon in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. There were several requests from members of the Presbytery who were absent last week for the enrollment of their names, but the Rev. C. S. Robinson objected, so that the necessary unanimous consent was not obtained. Three ministers were thus shut out from voting on the charges. They were Joseph P. Lestrade, Augustus D. 1. Jeweti, and Vincent Pisek. All three, if their votes in the past are any indication, are opposed to Prot. Friggs, and the loss of their votes is an important consideration in view of the close division of the Presbytery.

Col. J. J. McCook of the Prosecuting Committee opened the proceedings by presenting additional evidence for the prosecution. It consisted of the third edition of Prof. Briggs's inaugural address, extracts from Newman's 'Apologia," and Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion," and three or four of Prof. This completed the evidence of the prosecu-

tion, and Prof. Briggs arose, as his own counsel, to present the evidence for the accused. He submitted the whole of the Scriptures, the Old Testament in Hebrew and the Septuagent version, the Greek New Testament, the King James version of the Bible, and the revised version. He also submitted the standards of the Church, which had already been offered by his opponents. He rend several extracts from the Confession, and followed them up by submitting a great mass of documentary evidence, some of which were the minutes of the session of the Westminster Assembly, the records and minutes of the Presbyterian Church in America, and the minutes of the New York Presbytery. Prof. Briggs read several extracts from his earlier writings, which were practically similar in their views to the opinions he advanced in his inaugural address.

Col. McCook insisted that Prof. Briggs should sel, to present the evidence for the accused.

opinions no advanced in his mangural address.

Col. McCook insisted that Prof. Briggs should make oath to his evidence as far as it was his own writing, but Prof. Briggs objected strenu-

own writing, but I'rof. Briggs objected strenuously.

"The Prosecuting Committee has no right
to cross-examine me on decumentary evidence, he said, "and if I take the oath that
will give them the opportunity to cross-examine me. That's what they are aiming at. Is
it necessary for me to say any more to show
the injustice, the wrong, and the outlangeous
conduct of the Prosecuting Committee?"

The applianse which broke out at this statement of I'rof. Briggs showed very plainly
where the sympathy of the galleries was.

"I have submitted the documents," said
Prof. Briggs, "They speak for themselves,
I cannot be called to take the oath except on
oral evidence."

oral evidence."
The Moderator decided in Prof. Briggs's
The Moderator decided in Prof. Briggs's The Moderator decided in Prof. Briggs's favor, and the galleries applauded again. This aroused the Ire of several of the presbyters, and one of them gave notice that he would move to have the galleries cleared if the offence was repeated. His words were received with mingled cheers and hisses. Prof. Briggs's evidence was then formally accepted by a vote of the Iresbytery.

The heart of the trial was reached when the Rev. G. W. F. Birch. Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee walked up to the last of the last of the second

ing Committee, walked up to the desk at 412 o'clock and began to read from a voluminous ing committee, walked up to the dask at 41, o'clock and began to read from a voluminous manuscript the prosecution's argument.

"Mr. Moderator, fathers, and brethren of this venerable court," he began, rehearsing first a short history of the famous case of Prof. Briggs from the occasion of his naugural address on Jan. 20, 1801. He spoke of the categorical questions put to Prof. Briggs by the directors of the seminary as a test of his orthodoxy, and sharply criticised the action of the directors in assuming to be as independent as the Presbytery itself, as he termed it, in passing upon Dr. Briggs orthodoxy themselves. He called this questioning a bit of by-play, which amounted to taking Prof. Brigg's statement that he had said nothing unsound. Dr. Birch called the Prestery's attention to the fact that the proper authority under which it was acting was the law of the Presbyterian Church in America as set forth by the fathers of the Church in 1788, and not the sayings and doings of Scotch Presbyterians which viewers as the presbyterian which visitors of the presbyterian which was acting was the Presbyterian which was acting was the Presbyterian which was acting the Presbyterian Church was acting the

forth by the fathers of the Church in 1788, and not the sayings and doings of Scotch Presbyterians, which were only history so far as the American Church was concerned.

"No member of this court will doubt," concluded Dr. Birch, "that the inaugural deals with things vitally important to the Church. It will be my duty to show you that the inaugural address contradicts the standards of our Church. I am here to maintain that with my whole heart and mind."

Dr. Birch will take up to-day the specific charges brought by the prosecution, and will offer his arguments in proof of the truth of each.

Vacancies in Union's Directory

At their regular meeting next month the directors of the Union Theological Seminary will fill the vacancies in the Board caused by the resignations of Dr. John Hall and Dr. Hobert R. Booth, who refused to serve longer on account of the decision of the directors annulling the compact with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. There are five vacancies in all to fill. It is understood that three gentlemen have been asked to become directors and have accepted. They are the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, which Prof. Briggs attends, the Rev. Lewis Lampman of the High Street Presbyterian Church of Newark, and Dr. Henry D. Noyas, an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Newark, and Dr. Henry D. Noyas, an elder in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, whose pastor, Dr. J. H. Mellvaine, is aiready a director of the institution. Dr. Henry Van Dyke has also been asked to accept a directorship, it is said, but he has not yet given his decision. account of the decision of the directors annull-

DEFAULTER KERR BROUGHT BACK. He Led the Detective a Chase Through En-

rope for Five Months, Augustus Theophilus Kerr, who went abroad last spring with \$12,000 in cash and securities which he had stolen from the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage and Trust Company of Kansas City, of which he was bookkeeper, arrived on the Aurania yesterday in charge of J. W. Bowman, a detective of the American Surety Company. They were met at the dock by Marshal J. B. McGowan of Kansas, with whom the prisoner dined at Taylor's Hotel. Jersey City.

The three took the 2 o'clock train for the West. The American Surety Company had insured The American Surety Company had insured Kerr as honest in the sum of \$20,000, and it was anxious to tring Kerr home when it was discovered that he had gone abroad. This Detective Bowman found no casy matter. He first located Kerr in Paris, but before he could collar him the defaulter skipped to Sweden. Bowman followed him over half the Scandinavian peninsula and next heard of him at Monte Carlo, but the very day the detective reached there Kerr went away with £1,000 he had made the night before. Berlin and Brussels were visited by Kerr previous to returning to Paris. Then he crossed over to England. There Kerr lost the £1,000 on the Derby, which the detective also attended, but without seeing the man for whom he was in search. Kerr's money now heing exhausted he was unable to fly around the tontinent as he had been doing, and flowman finally collared him in Liverpoot. The search had taken nearly five menths. As unmy weeks clapsed before bowman broke through the meshes which the law flung around ais prisoner.

Nerr was accompanied abroad by a woman whom he calls his wife, who is said to be the ranaway wife of a Teronto tarker. herr used to live in Toronto and is said to have lost a wife there. Kerr is nativer conspicuous in appearance, having plereing black eyes, irongray hate, and a whom he said a whom he was a white the law flang around and heave to the law flang around and the companied abroad by a woman whom he calls his wife, who is said to be the ranaway wife of a Toronto tarker. herr used Kerr as honest in the sum of \$20,000, and it

Columbia College Notes.

The trustees of Columbia College had their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall. Arrangements were completed for a course in the School of Mines pleted for a course in the School of Mines on Diver and Harbor Improvements. Prof. Keener was assigned to the Kenny Professorship in the School of Law, and Prof. Burdlet to the Dwight Professorship in the same school. An invitation was received to attend the Booth anniversary of the appointment of Galleo as professor in the University of Tadaa. President Low was authorized to account a representative. It was decided to eract a chapel in the cometery at Shedhed Mass, as a memorial to the late President Barnard and Mrs. Barnard.

Mr. Brecklaridge on "Southern Problems." The Hon. W. C. P. Brockinridge will denser a lecture on "Southern Problems" at the Strong Place Bajdist Church, corner thoug place and Degraw street, Brooklyn, of This day evening at 8 of each under the actions day evening at 8 oc. ck, under the net less of the Young Men's Length of that that h.

Couldn't Change the Form.

Hawkins-I won't let a church sext of have charge of our worlding.
Miss I'les Why '
Hawkins-When Tompkins married Miss Brouson the notice of the wedning begant "Suddenly on the 10th Inst."

Travel to Chicago to the West I's Lat Special one of the great New York Coult it made trains -4d.